

# The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 1841

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23. 1741.

## The INTERVIEW:

OR,

CONVERSATION which lately happened in  
Miss A. Company at the Globe Tavern, 1741.

### CALEB DANVERS.

R. Freeman, your humble Servant. Well, I am glad to see you here. There's Kindness in trusting yourself with Folks who have not used you over civilly. But Party is a plaguy Thing I am sure, it has made me differ with all my old Acquaintance.

Common Sense. I can't say

what I always was. Many Years ago I fell in love, and we have never been reconcil'd since. Well, unless our present Conference pave the way for you and I, as far as I remember, were Friends.

No, Sir: But the present Conference, may pave the Way to it.

I hope so. I own, Mr. F. you and I deal pretty freely with each other; but, for my Part, I use no more Ceremony with the World: If he does what I expect, he's my dear Boy; but if he puts off, talks prudently, waves the Question, and so forth, egad I rouse him—any Thing that comes in my Head I'll tell him no more Mercy—than I do to you.

I believe it, Captain. But we meet here upon important Business than discussing each others respective Talents. Mr. F. you have a Faculty of introducing Subjects prettily enough. I'm pleased to open our Conference.

It has been always my Custom to speak my mind, and that fairly, tho' it created me ever so many Enemies, as you all know. The Intent of this Conference is to be better acquainted with one another; you define my Sentiments, and as I am wholly in the wrong, I am willing, if you will permit me, to retract what I could with brought about.

Well, Mr. F. let's hear you, tho' I have no objection to a Coalition.

It must be own'd, that the Acrimony shewn by Political Writers on both Sides, has only contributed to widen the Breaches, and to keep on foot those Parties which divide the People, and are the Bane of the Nation. I should therefore be extremely well pleas'd, from a true Spirit of Patriotism, we fell into a more temperate Manner of Writing; for the true Grounds of our Disputes do not deserve such a Language as we are all too ready to use about them.

Not disagree, Mr. F. why does not our Countrymen every Thing from us?

Yes, Sir; and therefore our Compassion in particular, to bring all Men to think in the same way, to Speculations in Government is impracticable, and therefore, unreasonable. But we must incline them to Moderation in their Disputes, and restrain them from making their separate Parties, as to Matters of mere Speculation, Causes of Party in their Opinion and Practice in a Civil War. All the Writing in the World cannot be expected to bring over all the Enemies of this Government, to this or to any Administration; but sure, if we were not taken to keep them in a continual Flame, the Nation had been cool enough by this time. Cool enough to be corrupted, you mean, I say; and I am sure the Fever of Housery is not very far upon them. But, sure, Mr. F. you don't think so.

Hold, Captain. Mr. F. has said nothing so foolish as to deserve this. My Patron, who is not the Assistance, and whose Abilities are in the same Strain—I dare not therefore call him, in truth, do I think it so. But, what do you mean by Coolness? Let us hear what you think'd just now loud enough to be understood. Your Party is abated, and, methinks, after living in such a Disquiet so long, I should not, if the Parties were agreeable, be displeased at the Prospect of Peace.

H. V. (Aside.) Ay, since I appear'd his Paper has been damnably on the Decline.

R. F. By Coolness I neither mean a Disposition to corrupt Licentiousness, nor a Tendency to compliment Slavery. I would be glad to hear all Men speak their Sentiments, and such as are capable I should be glad to see print them: But I would have this done decently, and with due Respect to the Publick, according to the standing Rule in the Courts of Justice, where Counsel speak as freely as they please, provided they keep to the Point, and don't apply to the Passions instead of the Understanding of the Jury.

C. D. But, Mr. F. don't you think, all the Friends of the R—F—y ought to be admitted to R—Favour?

R. F. Yes, Sir, without Dispute. I conceive that Protection and Indulgence should be shewn to all Sects and all Parties, so long as in their Behaviour they approve themselves good Subjects; but as to the more solid Marks of Royal Favour, they, doubtless, ought to be conferr'd on such as are of try'd Principles, who have just Notions of our Constitution; in short, such as from Conviction of Heart are Friends to Liberty, and from natural Affection loyal to the K—, and firm to the Succession.

C. D. Why, this is sensible and honest. The Language of my honourable Patron to a Tittle. On this Bottom the wisest and the best of Men in the Kingdom might be united. All who have a due Regard to the Old Whig Principle, all sincere Protestants who wish well to the House of Hanover, to the Nation's Freedom, and the Reduction of the exorbitant Power of France. I protest this is a good Concession, a very excellent Concession. We should then be able to deal with Papists.

C. S. Hold, hold, Sir, not so fast. Do you imagine, that on a Compromise, those who have assisted you most will be content with the least Share of Power and Profit. When your Friends first grew out of Humour—you were but a Handful of Grumblers. Your Divisions on grand Questions never reach'd a round Hundred. We lent you Numbers—we found you Chiefs. It was W—m's Sense, Sh—'s Wit, and H—'s Humour, that gave Spirit to your Debates, and Life to your Party. Nay, what would your Paper have done, but for the Kindness of our Beaux Esprits, such as Bull—ke.

H. V. True, Sir; and when you had all talk'd yourselves out of Breath, and were scarce a Match for the Blockheads in the G—z—r, then in came I, and brought a Defter with me. I am sure the Town was tir'd out with your heavy Dissertations and endless Controversies. So, warn'd by your Example, I have never labour'd to prove, but have taken every Thing for granted—and by talking the People's Language revived the Spirits of the People. To me and my Associates the present Ferment's owing—and, therefore, I must insist, that as I have acted in quality of Master of the Revels to the Malecontents—I keep my Place.

C. D. Or get another as good as that, I dare say will content you, Captain. But Mr. C. S. I should be sorry to offend you. It is true, that since we have acted in Concert I am considerably sunk in Reputation—but let that pass—I am—

C. S. Indeed, Sir, but it shan't—I am your Senior in these Kind of Writings, and have made the Town merry at the Cost of my Betters—long before you attack'd the University Dons, or apply'd yourself to the virtuous Sir J. B.—Come, come, I have bark'd hereofore to some Purpose, and given sensible Demonstrations of my having Teeth. Then, as to our Party, we are visibly your Support. Were you not Motionless last Year when we left you?

C. D. Why mention that?—Your best Friends have own'd that.

C. S. We gave you then—as you would give up us. It is pretty evident, my old Friend and Ally, that our Parties unite like Oil and Vinegar, and that nothing keeps them in a Body, but our continually beating them.

C. D. So then, we must labour eternally to keep them from a Separation which is natural to them. I must own, I think it a very troublesome Task. I am in a manner certain it will not be possible to do it much longer. But if your Friends have Sense, they will put an End to these Difficulties. We should then have a Coalition indeed; and, as Mr. Freeman says, People

would be calm and cool, and think of nothing but their own—or the States Business.

C. S. Mighty well, Sir. But how is all this to be brought about?—You cannot imagine that we delight in our present Situation?—Engaged with lukewarm Associates—and making a furious War upon those who, to do the D v l justice, have not deserved it, since they have used us with the utmost Lenity, even when we have laid ourselves open to them for your sakes. Be pleas'd then to point out the Road by which we may cut short this troublesome Journey.

C. D. By quitting some of our old Prejudices. Your Darling Notions about Prerogative Royal, your too warm Care of the Church, and your over-scrupulous Concerns for Old Customs. In short, be wiser and more zealous for Liberty, we shall then—

C. S. Differ with us about somewhat else. If we must make such Concessions at last, why should we not make them now?—We have the Choice at least of milder Masters. But methinks, 'tis extraordinary, that your Friends should expect better Conditions than We. It is plain we act on some Principles, because you desire us to change them. Whereas, so far as I can judge, your Patriotism is compos'd of the Flegm of Disappointment, impregnated with the Spirit of Ill-Nature.

H. V. Ay; and an admirable Composition too. Why the greatest Men in all Ages have used it. It was disill'd originally by the Mother of the Gracchi, whose Sons d'd a little prematurely, by using it too freely. The Duke of Guise brought it into Request in France. And Maffinello, an extravagant Dog, not knowing the Value of it, let as much of it run about the Streets of Naples as might—have been worth a Kingdom.

[To be Continued.]

Dantzick, Sept. 16.

BY Letters from Cronstadt we have Advice, that a Russian Frigate fitted out at that Place had been cruising for some Days past on the Coast of Livonia, where she had taken several Swedish Vessels which had been reconnoitring the Coast, in order, as is imagined, to favour a Descent the Swedes intend to make on Ingermania and Livonia. M. Lewenhaupt, Marshal of the late Diet, and Lieutenant-General of his Swedish Majesty's Forces, set out a few Days ago for Finland, in order to take upon him the Command of the Army there.

Lintzbourg, Sept. 22. A Gentleman is arriv'd here from Petersburg, with a Confirmation of the Victory obtained by the Russians over the Swedes at Wilmersland. According to the Account by this Gentleman, the Swedes lost in this Action 9000 Men, and the Russians 4000.

Paris, Sept. 27. N. S. M. Poniatowsky, who was sent hither by the King of Poland on a particular Commission, is set out from hence in order to return to Frankfurt.

### HOME PORTS.

Deal, Sept. 21. Wind S. E. The Swift Sloop is sail'd to the Westward. His Majesty's Ships and the Outward-bound remain as per last. Came down the Bonetta, Chamberlain, for Oporto.

Gravesend, Sept. 21. Pass'd by the Elizabeth and Martha, Woodward, from Jamaica; the Martin, Coates, from Petersburg; the Kent, Boyman, from Stockholm; the Yarmouth, Davis, from Norway; the Mary, Hewson, from Royswick.

Arriv'd

At Cork, the Dolphin, Heron, from Montserrat.  
At Antigua, the Jane, Roe, from Cork.

L O N D O N, September 23.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Sept. 25.

\* In my last to you of the 21st Instant, when the Dutch, and indeed all the Foreign Gazettes were positive that his Prussian Majesty had absolutely rejected the Queen of Hungary's Proposals, I intimated, that they were mistaken; and that the contrary would shortly appear. Accordingly, our last Letters from Berlin and Silesia of various Dates, particularly one of the 19th Instant, assures us, that the King of Prussia is about to sign a Treaty of Pacification with that Princess, and that immediately after an Alliance between them will be brought upon the Carpet. It

is said, that the Reason why Mr. Robinson did not succeed sooner, was some Ambiguity in his full Powers. His Prussian Majesty was resolved to have every thing as clear and as explicit as possible; declaring, that as the Expedition was originally undertaken much against his Will, and purely in Justice to the Rights of his Family; so he was desirous, that whenever their Differences were determined, it should be in such precise Terms as might prevent all future Disputes. It is certain that this Prince has very great Designs in his Head, as appears by the Steps he has taken. A vast Number of Waggon, not fewer than 840 laden with Axes, and other Implements for opening narrow Roads, have been sent into Silesia, which are to be made Use of in clearing the Passages through the Mountains into Bohemia, where a great Part of the Army will take their Winter Quarters; General Du Moulin, with a great Body of Horse, being already there. Orders also have been issued for raising ten Battalions and twenty Squadrons, to reinforce the Army which is to remain in the Lower Silesia.

Our last Letters directly from Vienna inform us, that on Sunday the 10th Instant, the Queen and the Great Duke of Tuscany, attended by Prince Charles of Lorraine, were present at a general Thanksgiving for the happy raising of the Siege of this City in 1683. The next Day her Majesty gave Audience to several Persons of Distinction. During their Stay here, Prince Charles, attended by the Prince of Sax-Hildburghausen, took a View of the additional Fortifications that are raising for the Security of this City, gave largely to the Workmen, as well to recompence their Diligence hitherto, as to encourage them in it for the future: Since then a Committee of the following General Officers, Kevenhuller, Wurmbbrand, Cusani, and Molck, with several experienced Engineers, has been appointed to superintend these Works, and to push them on as briskly as possible. Our Garrison is to be augmented to twelve Thousand Men, exclusive of the Regiments of Burghers, who have shewn an extraordinary Zeal for the Queen's Service: In short, all such Precautions are taken as would be necessary, in case a Siege was expected; and indeed, considering the Disposition of the Elector of Bavaria, and the Steps he has taken, the Thing is not improbable.

By Letters from an Irish Officer at Madrid, dated the last of August, I am informed that the Spanish Councils are much divided. The Prince of Asturias was lately attacked by a Fever so suddenly, that it threw his Party, which is composed of the best and wisest Men in Spain, into the utmost Confusion; from which, however, they recovered in the Space of two or three Days, when that Prince, as well as his Father, appeared again in Publick, to the great Satisfaction of the People. The Patriots here treat the Negotiations of the Conde Montijo in Germany, on which the Court build much, as mere Chimera's set on foot to amuse their Catholick Majesties, and to prevent their attending to the miserable Circumstances unto which their Subjects are reduced by the Continuance of the War with Great Britain. The Distress of the Commons throughout all the Provinces in Spain is so great, as scarce to be expressed. The Words of his Letter are, Money and Bread are equally scarce, and he who has one, does not always know how to come at the other. The Conde De Montemar returned lately from Catalonia, and had immediately an Audience, wherein he roundly represented, that if the Expedition on which he is to go, could not be enter'd upon by the Middle of September, he would not make himself answerable for its Success. This occasioned a Conference with a certain Ambassador, wherein he was given to understand, that fair Words and fine Promises would no longer pass current, but that something must be done either to procure a speedy Peace, or to enable the Catholick King to make Head against his Enemies in America, who grow daily stronger and stronger, while his Force diminishes, and his Subjects, thro' their Miseries, begin to lose their Patience and their Loyalty together; inasmuch, that it is apprehended the Appearance of the English Commodore Anson will be more welcome to them, than that of a Fleet from Spain.

Our Politicians here are more divided than ever I knew them; some magnify exceedingly the Wisdom and Penetration of the French Court, and that Political Prudence by which the Cardinal manages so many opposite Interests; while others insinuate, that the prodigious Expence the Court of France is at to demonstrate its Influence in giving Peace to Europe, will exhaust the People to such a Degree, as must render it impracticable for France to maintain a War, in case any of the Negotiations she is engaged in should terminate unluckily. They add, that the late De-

feat of the Swedes may prove more fatal to the French than themselves, which is the more probable, since it is certain, that as soon as Baron Brackell, the Russian Minister at the Court of Berlin received the News of this Victory, he set out for the Camp in Silesia, in order to acquaint his Prussian Majesty, that the Regency at Petersburg would faithfully fulfil their Engagements to the Queen of Hungary, notwithstanding the Rupture with Sweden, and that as soon as the Season would permit, they would march an Army of fifty Thousand Men into the Heart of Germany.

You may depend upon it, that the Stories you have heard of our Inactivity here, and our Disposition to a ruinous Neutrality, are very ill founded. You know that little transpires of the Resolutions of the States General, and therefore cannot give Credit to such Reports as pretend to be grounded in a precise Knowledge of their Debates. Our Marine is very far from being in Disorder, and all imaginable Preparations are making to put us into a Condition of expecting Peace upon honourable Terms, or of entering on a War with reasonable Hopes of Success. The News I mentioned from Sweden in my last is not yet confirmed; it was in few Words this, That a Party had been form'd for rescuing the Publick Affairs out of the Hands of Count Gyllenborg, and making an honourable Peace with Russia.

His Majesty has been pleased to grant unto Samuel Saunders, Doctor of Laws, the Living of Welton, in the County and Diocese of York.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Middlesex, has appointed Mr. Atterhall of Lewes in the County of Sussex, to be Head Keeper of Tothill-fields Bridewell, in the room of Mr. John Brett, deceased; a Place of 200 l. a Year.

Manley, Esq; who has for many Years been Under-Secretary to the Honourable the Commissioners of the Customs, is appointed Head-Secretary to their Honours, in the room of Charles Carkesse, Esq; a Place of 500 l. per Annum.

On Monday Night last the Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor arrived in Town at Powis House in Ormond-street, from his Seat at Wimple in Cambridgeshire.

As did also the Right Hon. Sir Robert Walpole, from his Seat at Houghton Hall, to his House at Chelsea.

#### BANKRUPTS.

David Falconer, of London, Merchant.  
Robert Ashworth, now or late of Gracechurch street, London, Bay-Factor and Chapman.  
William Shaw, of Southwark, in the County of Surrey, Linnen draper.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	10 15	10 27

Bank Stock 141 1-half. India 157 1 4th to 1-half.  
South Sea 103 1-4th to 1-half. Old Annuity 112 1-4th.  
New ditto 110 1-half to 3-4ths to 5-8ths.  
Three per Cent. 99 1-half. Seven per Cent. Loan Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto 70. Royal Assurance 87 1-half. London Assurance 111 8th. African 10. India Bonds 41. Premium. Bank Circulation 61. 5s. Prem. Salt Tallies 1 Prem. English Copper 31. 15s. Welsh ditto 15s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101. Three per Cent. ditto 95. Million Bank 114. Equivalent 112.

#### This Day is Published,

(Price Four-Pence)

#### THE OCCASIONAL PAPER, Number III.

On Disputes and Controversies in Religion.  
What have the greatest Part of the Comments and Disputes upon the Laws of God served for, but to make the Meaning more doubtful, and to perplex the Sense? What hath been the Effect of those multiplied, curious Distinctions, and acute Niceties, but Obscurity and Uncertainty, leaving the Words more unintelligible, and the Reader more at a Loss? Locke on Hum. Understand. B. III. C. 10. Sect. 12. Printed for John Osborne, at the Golden Ball in Pater-noster Row.

Where may be had, the Two Preceding Numbers. Price 4d. each. And also the following,

I. A Copy of the Royal Charter establishing an Hospital for the Maintenance and Education of Exposed and Deserted Young Children. Price 4 d.

II. A Letter to the Rev. Mr. Lamb: Occasion'd by his Remarks on a Book intitled, A Plain Account, &c. of the Sacrament. Price 6 d.

This Day is published,  
(Price 4 d. or 3 s. per Dozen.)  
**THE OCCASIONAL PREACHER, Number**  
Persuasions and Directions to go in the way of  
desisting.  
Printed and Sold by J. Bettenham, in St. John's Lane  
Hicks's Hall; and J. Roberts, in Warwick-Lane.  
This and the Three foregoing Numbers may be had  
at R. Hett's, Bookeller, in the Poultry.

This Day is Published,  
**PRECEDENTS in CHANCERY:**  
Being a Collection of Cases Argued and Adjudged in  
High Court of Chancery, from the Year 1689 to 1711.  
Printed for T. Woodward, at the Hall Moon between  
two Temple Gates in Fleet Street.

Where may be had  
1. The Attorney's Practice in the Court of King's Bench or an Introduction to the Knowledge of the Practice of Court: With Variety of Useful and Curious Precedents English, settled or drawn by Council; and a Complete to the Whole. By a Gentleman of the Inner-Temple.  
2. Foley's Laws relating to the Poor, from the 4th of Elizabeth to the 3d of King George II.  
3. Coveit's Scrivener's Guide. In 2 vols. The Fifth Edition.  
4. Sir Thomas Jones's Reports.  
5. Instructions for Clerks and Practisers in the Court of King's Bench and Common-Pleas.

The only short and infallible Cure  
for that reigning Disease the SCURVY, and all Scorbatic Humours arrived to the highest and most inveterate Degree ever so many Years standing, and that without any sensible Curation or the least Purgings, which by an unaccountable is generally advised, although always found rather to increase than cure the Scurvy than cure it.

By the so much famed and most pleasant Chymical DROPS  
**WHICH,** without the least TROUBLE  
Confinement, or any Disorder whatever, do at once at the true Cause of the Scurvy, and entirely destroy it, Scorbatic Humours and Effects, Root and Branch, so as to return again, as many Thousands of both Sexes have experienced, and as all who take them in 3 Days time will be convinced they almost instantly alter the morbid State of the Juices, purify the Blood, sweeten all the Fluids, cleanse them from Impurities, directly clear the whole Habit from all Spots, Blisters, blue Marks, Itchings, foul Eruptions, or Breakings out, Weakeness of the Limbs, languid Heaviness of the whole Body, Pains, Weakness of the Back, and all the vast Variety of Complaints by which the Scurvy imitates and often lies concealed the Appearance of the Rheumatism, and many other Diseases. And for strengthening the Stomach, immediately creating Appetite, causing a regular and easy Digestion of Food, and all windy Effects and Disorders of the first Passages (wherein Head-achs, Vapours and other Indispositions) no Bitters or other Medicine upon Earth can compare with them, in that besides infallibly curing the Scurvy in all its Shapes or Appearances, they also assuredly and immediately cure the Green-sickness, Worms of all Kinds in young or old, and all other Chronic Diseases, (which are chiefly occasioned by Indigestion and flatulent Crudities in the Stomach and Bowels) and prevent Fevers, Agues, and other acute Illnesses. They are wonderfully Cordial and Restorative, strengthen the whole Machine, and as soon as taken, make the pleasantest Lightness, Brisk and Vigorous to admiration, good for all Sorts of Persons, to preserve as well as to procure sound and healthy State of Body.

But the great Reputation these famous and pleasant Chymical Drops have so universally gain'd among Persons of every Age, Sex, and Condition, for their suddenly and infallibly curing the Scurvy and all its Effects, Humours, and other Chronic Diseases, in such an agreeable Manner, have occasioned many to imitate them under the same, and others under other Names: Be careful therefore not to be deceiv'd, but be sure to have the Right, which the Author's special Appliance, are to be had only at the Dispensary, at the Two Blue Posts, in Haydon-Yard, in the City, at 3 s. 6 d. a Bottle, with Directions.

These are to Certify whom it may concern  
**THAT** the Two Medicines for  
Internal Use, which have been sold with so much Success for the Good of Mankind above Thirty Years last past, are the Cure of  
**All Sorts of RUPTURES, BURSTEN, BROKEN BELLIES.**

are removed from the Minorities, where they have been the Author, so long, and are now sold only at Mr. Sande's Toyshop, the Sign of the Griffin, the Corner of Burroughs in the Poultry, at 5 s. the Parcel, with printed Directions given with them.

These two Remedies need no other Recommendations, themselves will manifest in two or three Days using, have their admirable and even astonishing Success, gained their reputation they so justly deserve, both in City and Country, after wearing Trusses for many Years to no Purpose. For by the Blessing of God, they make a perfect Cure either on Old or Young, in a very little Time, and for a Charge, without any Pain to, or Confinement of the Patient, one Parcel is generally sufficient for a complete Cure, especially on a young Person.

Many Hundreds of all Ages and Sexes have been cured by them, which occasioned this Publication, for the Good of the Publick, that all such unhappy People may be delivered from the Charge and Slavery of always wearing Trusses.

The World might have had many Certificates of Cures of Persons of all Ages, from Children of a few Months to grown Persons of 60 Years or upwards; but that they are naturally averse to let it be known, that they are such an Infirmity: Yet Mr. Sande will can satisfy any Enquirer of the Validity of what is here said, tho' he has had such large Knowledge, by reason of the short Time he has sold 'em, as they from whom the Medicines are now good Reasons, removed.

No Letters received except Post paid.

arriv'd the Mail due from Holland, with the  
Account of the late Battle in Finland, as was  
in the following Article.

Stockholm, Sept. 14. N. S.

HE following is the Copy of  
a Letter which the Court has  
receiv'd from Fredericksham  
in Finland, dated the 6th in-  
stant.

Major-General Wrangel  
being inform'd on the 2d  
Instant, that the Russians  
were on the March towards  
Williamstrand, he went im-

mediately to meet them, and to cover that Place, tho'  
only 3000 or 3500 Men under his Command.  
At six o'clock in the Evening, after having  
drawn three Leagues in a Line, he saw the Russians,  
and immediately form'd another Line against the  
Swedes, but retir'd soon after, and return'd to their  
Camp. The Swedes remained in the same Order,  
all Night under their Arms. On the 3d,  
they had beat the Reveille, the Russians fir'd  
Canon Shot, but all was quiet till Noon, when  
the Action began. The Swedes had the Advantage  
during back the two Lines which the Russians had  
form'd, and seizing their Cannon. Their third Line  
did not give way, and after seven o'clock the  
separated both Parties. We have receiv'd no  
Particulars as yet, only they say that they have  
not think that the Enemy lost more Men than

a Letter from Presburgh, dated Sept. 14. N. S.  
Days ago the Queen having sent for the Four  
that compose the States of the Kingdom of Hun-  
gary, made a Latin Speech to them, with such a  
and Courage at the same time, as won the  
of every one present. The perplexing Situa-  
I am now in, said for, by Permission of the Di-  
Providence, is attended with such dangerous  
circumstances that I cannot hope to extricate myself  
without some Assistance, which must be both  
useful and speedy. Being abandon'd by my Friends,  
surround by my Enemies, and attack'd by my nearest  
I have no Resource left but to remain in  
Kingdom, and there to commit my Person, Chil-  
dren, and Crown, to the Protection of my  
Subjects. I make no Scruple to trust them  
with my All; and such is their Loyalty and Bravery,  
they leave me no manner of Doubt but they will  
use all of their Forces to defend me and them-  
selves, speedily and manfully, in this melancholy  
situation of Affairs. This Speech drew Tears from the  
Assembly, who cry'd out one and all, We will  
defend you, Queen; We will defend her against her  
Enemies; We will sacrifice our Estates and even our  
lives for her. The States have resolv'd in the  
time to publish a Manifesto against the Elector  
of Bavaria, and to establish a perpetual Law, for ex-  
cluding that Prince and his Family for ever from the  
Kingdom of Hungary.

Sept. 17. N. S. The King's Army is en-  
camp'd before Neiss, with a Design, as 'tis thought,  
to besiege or bombard it; and 'tis said the Au-  
strian Army is retir'd from the Camp at Buhlau to the  
River.

Sept. 16. N. S. The Advice that the Elector  
of Bavaria has seiz'd Linz the Capital of Upper Austria,  
increas'd the Contention of our Citizens, espe-  
cially those that have any considerable Effects to lose,  
are continually crowding at the Gates of the City,  
and hardly possible to get in or out. The Great  
Duke of Tuscany, who is come hither from Pres-  
burgh, does what he can in conjunction with Prince  
of Orange to encourage the Inhabitants by their  
own Order is issued, requiring the Inhabitants  
in a Stock of Provisions for six Months, and those  
who are not wherewithal must turn out of the Town,  
excepted nevertheless as are able to bear Arms.

An Order is publish'd for all the Inhabitants  
in this Country to bring their Cattle and other Provi-  
sions into this City, only reserving for themselves what  
is necessary for their Subsistence; at the same  
time the neighbouring Mills are employ'd in grind-  
ing Corn, and the Meal is laid up in the Magazines.

The Baggage of the Queen of Hungary and the Great  
Army is also transporting to Presburgh.

A Camp is marking a little Way out of Town, for  
30000 Hungarians. The Empress Dowager Amelia,  
and the second Empress Dowager Elizabeth, are resolv'd  
to retire, the first to the Convent of Closter Neubourg,  
five Miles West of this City, and the second to Buda,  
the Capital City of Hungary. By the Queen's Order  
most of the Gold and Silver Plate in her Palaces is car-  
ry'd to the Mint, to be melted into Specie, and the  
Nobility are doing the same with their Plate.

From the Austrian Camp at Mura in Silesia, Sept. 12.  
N. S. Upon Advice that the Enemy was marching in  
the Munterberg Road as if they they had a Design to  
go to the Town of Neiss, General Neuperg caus'd his  
Army to pass the River of that Name on the 8th, after  
having sent out Detachments of the Pandours, Hussars,  
and Hungarian Horse, to harass the Enemy, which they  
did so effectually, that they had the good Luck to take  
several Prisoners, besides a Cannon, several Baggage-  
Waggons, and the Plate of one of the chief Officers of  
the Russian Army. Yesterday our Army march'd again  
before Day-break, and took possession of the Plain and  
Hills of Buhlau, and the Enemy pass'd 10,000 Men  
over the River on two Bridges about half a League from  
Neiss, but hearing that our Army was rang'd in Order  
of Battle, those Forces return'd over the Bridges to their  
Camp. Ours lay all Day under their Arms without  
settling up their Tents.

Venice, Sept. 16. N. S. Letters of the 12th ult. from  
Constantinople, which came by way of Cattaro, say,  
that Kouli Kan enter'd with his Army into Armenia on  
the Beginning of June, and that the Consternation there  
was the greater, because the Basha who commands there  
had scarce 30,000 Men.

Berlin, Sept. 23. N. S. The News that the King  
will be here about a Month hence causes inexpressible  
Joy. His Majesty will be accompany'd by above 30  
Lords and Gentlemen of Silesia, who have engag'd in  
his Service and own'd him as their Sovereign.

Brussels, Sept. 25. N. S. The Exportation of Corn  
is prohibited in the Province of Flanders. Several Dis-  
tempers have been current here, which have prov'd  
pretty mortal; in order to find out the Cause, the Phy-  
sicians have caus'd the Bodies of several that have dy'd  
thereof to be open'd, and they find that the Mealmen  
are in the Fault, who during the late Scarcity of Corn  
mix'd Lime with their Flour.

Hanover, Sept. 22. N. S. The Russians Victory over  
the Swedes has prodigiously damp'd the Friends of the  
latter, who are afraid it may prove the total Ruin of  
the Kingdom, or at least be the Loss of all Finland,  
which will be now at the Disposal of the Russians. The  
Austrians are the better pleas'd with it, because they  
hope that nothing will now retard the Succours which  
they expect from Russia by virtue of the Treaties be-  
tween the late Emperor and the Czarina.

#### HOME PORTS.

Lancaster, Sept. 19. Arrived the Sarah and Mary,  
Fill, from Jamaica; the Industry, Millerfon, from  
Barbados and Dublin.

Liverpool, Sept. 20. Arrived the Scipio, Bibby, from  
Virginia and Cork.

Falmouth, Sept. 19. Since my last put back the King  
George Packet, with the Outward-bound. Sail'd the  
Ellis Tin-ship, Francis, for London.

Phymouth, Sept. 20. Came in the Isabella, Harrison,  
from Whitby. Sail'd his Majesty's Ships Winchester,  
Ruby and Bridgewater for Spithead.

Poole, Sept. 21. Sail'd the Elizabeth, Mills, for  
Chatham.

Deal, Sept. 22. Wind S. by E. Remain his Majesty's  
Ships the Sandwich, Barfleur, Neptune, Greenwich,  
Chatham, Torrington, Aldborough, Seaford, Light-  
ning Bomb, and the Transports. Came down and  
sail'd thro' Yesterday after Post, the Loyal Herbert,  
Chappell, for Exon.

Gravefend, Sept. 22. Pass'd by the Vernon, Bills,  
from Jamaica; the Neptune, Boyd, from Antigua;  
the Partridge, English, from Maryland; the Ann, Phi-  
lips, from Boston; the Elizabeth, Quarme, from Ma-  
deira.

#### Arrived

At Whitehaven, the John and John, Traver, from  
London; the America, Gibson, from Petersburg; the  
Fidelia, Monkhouse, from ditto; the Henrica, Trein-  
ble, from Virginia, and the Molly, Bowman, from  
ditto.

L O N D O N, September 24.

Extract of a Letter from Stockholm, Sept. 14.

The Advice you received relating to an approach-  
ing Change in our Political Affairs, was certainly  
premature, tho' it is not impossible that something  
of this Kind may happen, in case things go ill in the  
present War. The late Action at Wilmanstrand is  
certainly much magnified, since there were fewer Men  
under General Wrangel's Command, than in some of  
the Lifts are said to be kill'd. All that we know of  
it for Certainty here is, that the Engagement happen'd  
on the third, that it lasted from Noon till Night, and  
was exceeding bloody: But that the Place was taken,  
with our Artillery and Baggage, is what we have no  
Account of; tho' we have several Letters dated from  
Fredericksham in Finland, on the 5th, 6th, and 7th  
Instant, and one of these says that the Enemy suffer'd  
more than we. It is certain, that the Minister who  
is now at the Head of our Affairs, was in the Secret  
of the French Scheme, and knew well what was to  
come to pass in other Parts of Europe. All he pre-  
dicted is now in a manner accomplish'd, so that the  
Spirits of his Party are higher than ever, and it must  
be something very considerable that will take them  
down. How far the heavy Complaints we make of  
the Intrigues carried on by the Russians here are well  
founded, I can't say; certain it is, that we are not  
much in their Debt, since some of our Statesmen are  
known to have had a close Commerce with the Dis-  
affected among the Russians, the Effects of which  
might probably have appear'd before now, had it not  
been for the wise Methods taken by the Ministry of  
Petersburgh, who seem to have been thoroughly ap-  
prized of all our Resources, and to have counter-  
mined us in most of them, particularly by entrusting  
the Generals Lacy and Keith with the Command of  
their Forces, without binding them up by close In-  
structions; for these Officers are so much below'd by  
the Army, and so steadily attach'd to the Regency,  
that it is certain nothing will be omitted, that it is in  
the Power of them, and the Troops under their Com-  
mand to do. On the other hand, many experienc'd  
Officers are daily setting out for Finland; and a Day  
or two ago Count Gyllenberg said publicly, that  
it would not be long before the Grounds of commen-  
cing this War would appear in another Light than  
they do at present: And he had Reason to give out  
this, since many able Heads are of opinion, that tho'  
the Russians run a great Risk, we hazard all; for if  
Finland should be lost, we must be in a manner undone.

The Prince and Princess of Orange are return'd from  
Germany to their Palace at Loo; and Prince John A-  
dolphus of Saxe-Gotha, who has been some time at the  
Hague, is set out for Brussels.

An Ambassador is arriv'd at Naples from the Grand  
Signior.

They own now from Versailles, that the Report of a  
Treaty of Neutrality concluded for Hanover was with-  
out Foundation.

They write from Francfort, that if a Siege be laid to  
Vienna, which 'tis apprehended will be very soon, the  
Marshal de Belle Isle is to have the Direction of it.

Letters of the 25th ult. O. S. from Petersburg say,  
the Maquis de Chetardie the French Ambassador, had  
an Audience on the 14th with the Doors shut, while  
the Great Duchess Regent leaning at a Table held  
the Infant Emperor in her Arms; and that at the same  
time his Excellency laid aside his Character of Ambassa-  
dor, and assum'd that of the Plenipotentiary.

The Mary, Cooper, from London for Jamaica, was  
well off of Descada the 17th of July.

On Wednesday last dy'd at her House at Hitchen in  
Hertfordshire, Mrs. Stubbs, Rat killer to his Majesty's  
Palaces. Her Place, worth above 100l. per annum,  
is in the Gift of the Lord Chamberlain.

Yesterday the Lords of the Admiralty went to Green-  
wich, accompanied by Dr. Desaguliers, to try an Ex-  
periment of his for extracting foul Air out of his Maje-  
sty's Ships of War.

Yesterday the Justices of the Peace for the City and  
Liberty of Westminster met at Westminster-hall pursuant  
to their last Adjournment, when several Persons who were  
bound over appeared on their respective Recognizances,  
some of whom were discharged and others continued;  
and several Persons took their Qualification-Oaths; af-  
ter which the Court adjourn'd to the 7th of next Month.

Yesterday a very considerable Wager (amounting to  
100 l.

100 l. Betts included) was row'd, from the Old Swan by London-bridge to the White Swan at Chelsea, between Daniel Moulton one of the Admiralty Watermen, and Richard Toccock who plyes at White-friers, and the same was won by the former, with much Difficulty.

Mr. Freeman,

Bath, Sept. 19, 1741.

UPON reading the Advertisement in your *Gazetteer* of the 3d Instant from this Place, I find that it is intended to move the House of Commons, upon a Petition prepar'd for that Purpose, for a Bill to enjoin the Magistracy of this City more effectually to put the Laws in Execution, for clearing the Streets of begging Vagrants. I have made it my Business to find out the Gentlemen who have purposed to promote so good a Design, and find that the Purport of the Bill will be, to empower Justices of the Peace of the neighbouring Counties to have a concurrent Jurisdiction with the Magistrates of this City, in the same Manner as they now have with regard to the Laws in being for amending the several Publick Roads leading thereto. As I am by Experience perfectly satisfied how absolutely necessary it is that somewhat should be done to obviate so great a Grievance to all who frequent this Place, and even to the Inhabitants themselves; it is to be hoped every Gentleman of the House of Commons who comes hither and daily sees the Necessity thereof, will assist in procuring such a Law as will effectually remedy the Evil, tho' the Magistrates of the City do continue as jejune and unconcern'd as hitherto. And if, Sir, you will be so good as to publish this, to apprise those Honourable Gentlemen of this laudable Design, you will oblige every-body here; and,

S I R, Your Humble Servant, &c.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	11 19	11 48

Bank Stock Nothing done. India 157. South Sea 103 1/4th. Old Annuity 112 3/8ths to 1/4th. New ditto 110 1/2 to 3/8ths. Three per Cent. 99 1/2 to 5/8ths. Seven per Cent. Loan Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto 70. Royal Assurance Nothing done. London Assurance 11 1/8th. African 10. India Bonds 4 l. to 3 l. 19 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 6 l. 5 s. Prem. Salt Tallies 1 Prem. English Copper 3 l. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1/2 per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101. Three per Cent. ditto 95. Million Bank No Transfer. Equivalent 112.

General Post-Office, London, Sept. 23, 1741.

WHEREAS the Post-Boy carrying the North and Peterborough Mails from London to Enfield, drop'd the Peterborough Mail between this Office and that Place, which contain'd the following Bags, viz. Boston, Spalding, Peterborough, Louth, and Horncastle:

The Postmaster General thinks proper to give this Publick Notice, that such Persons as may have sent Bills or Notes in any of the said Bags may take such Measures as they think proper; and whoever shall find the said Mail and Bags entire, and bring them to this Office, shall have a Guinea Reward, to be paid by Joseph Plaisto Postmaster at the Saracen's Head on Snow Hill, by whose Servant's Negligence this Accident happen'd.

By Order of the Postmaster-General,  
J. D. BARBUTT, Secretary.

Bank, June 1, 1741.

WHEREAS JOHN WAITE, late one of the Cashiers of the Bank of England, about Forty Years of Age, and about Five Foot Eight Inches high, well set, round visag'd, small grey Eyes, very light Eye-brows and Eye-lashes, and of a most remarkable fresh Complexion, absented himself on Wednesday the 13th of May last from his Duty at the Bank, and is supposed to have secreted, or taken away with him from the Bank, East-India Bonds, amounting to a considerable Value;

And Whereas Warrants are issued for Apprehending and Taking the said John Waite, This is to give Notice, That whoever shall apprehend and secure the said John Waite, to be dealt with according to Law, shall receive of the said Governor and Company the Sum of Three hundred Pounds over and above the Two hundred Pounds offered in former Advertisements, in the Whole Five hundred Pounds.

David Legros, Secretary.

This Day is Published,  
(Price Six-pence.)

A Sermon, occasion'd by the Death of the Reverend and Learned Mr. Thomas Emlyn. Preach'd at Barbican on Sunday the 16th of August, 1741.  
By JAMES FOSTER.  
Printed for J. Noon, at the White Hart in Cheap-side; and J. Gray, at the Cross Keys in the Poultry.  
Where may be had, the Author's other Writings.

IF any Merchant, Commander of a Ship, or Contractor with the Transports, have Occasion for any Cut or Roll Tobacco, for the Seamen or Soldiers, they may be accommodated with Roll Tobacco at 4 d. per Pound; the best Cut Tobacco, exclusive of the Draw-back, at 7 d. per Pound; and the ordinary Sort at 5 d. per Pound; many Hundred Tons of which the Proprietor hath exported to Germany, Denmark, Russia, Sweden, Norway, &c.

Samples of the said Tobacco may be had every Day in the Forenoon, at the

VIRGINIA-FACTORY, in  
VIRGINIA-STREET,

Near Wapping, LONDON.

At which Place Shopkeepers and Dealers may be furnished with all Sorts of Manufactur'd Tobacco.

Deserted the 15th of July last from his Majesty's own Regiment of Dragoons, commanded by Lieutenant General Honywood, and from the General's own Troop, now quarter'd at Rumford in Essex;

JOHN TAYLER,

A fair complexion'd thin Man, about five Feet eleven Inches high, born at Rochdale in the County of Lancaster, by Trade a Cloth Weaver. If the said Defenter will return to his Quarters on or before the 30th of October next, he will be pardon'd, otherwise whoever shall apprehend him, and secure him in any County Gaol, and give Notice thereof to the Commanding Officer of the said Troop at Rumford, or to Mr. Adair in Pall-mall, shall receive Two Guineas Reward, over and above what is allow'd by Act of Parliament.

Last Saturday was published,

(Price one Shilling)

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his Subject, that the Spirit of Rome and Athens

be breathed into his Work.

HENRY FELTON, D.D. in his Dis-

on the Clasics, p. 216.

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HYPOCHONDRIACK MELANCHOLY in Men,

VAPOURS, in WOMEN, so as never to return again, be-

so severe, or of many Years standing, and even after

Remedies have prov'd ineffectual; and that by im-

striking at the very Root or true Cause, as well as re-

the Effects, of those perplexing Maladies and all their

of Symptoms, by which they mimic, by Turns, all

the Diseases poor Mortals are afflicted with, and have

Rise from a depraved Appetite, vicious Ferment in

the stomach, and Indigestion of Food, whence proceed Cruel

statulent or windy Disorders in the first Passages, ill

four Belchings, Cholick, and Uneasiness in the bowels;

Crudities, offend the Nerves, and, by Content of Parts,

confused Thoughts, pertinacious Watchings, trouble

Sleep, Frights, groundless Fears, and the deepest Melan-

choly, with direful Views and terrible Apprehensions; at

times, Fits, Flushing Heats, Reachings, Faintness, Lo-

ssing and Sinking of Spirits, Palpitation of the Heart, Start-

ings, Tremblings, and Twitchings in the Limbs and other

with many convulsive Disorders, sharp Pains, fix'd or

deering Pain and Weakness in the Back, and other

innumerable and grievous Symptoms, which miserably

vast Numbers of both Sexes.

All which Symptoms, in their sharpest Paroxysms, the

much fam'd and most pleasant Drops, (which are Com-

prepar'd from the most valuable Specificks in the Mi-

Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms, and exalted to the

Degree of Perfection possible) instantly quell, and in

some time annihilate their real Cause, directly bring-

Stomach into right Order, creating a good Appetite,

ing the Digestion, occasioning laudable Chyle, and of

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regular Circulation of all the Fluids, and Strength of

so that both Cause and Effects of Melancholy and Va-

are thoroughly removed by them, almost on the Spot,

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